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7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
8 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**  
9

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 CHRISTOPHER SANGALANG, *et al.*,

14 Defendants.  
15

Case No. 2:08-CR-140-KJD-GWF

**ORDER**

16 Presently before the Court is Defendants' Motion for a New Trial and For Evidentiary  
17 Hearing (#334). The United States filed a response in opposition (#346/347). Though the Court  
18 granted several extensions, Defendants never filed a reply in support of their motion.

19 **I. Procedural History**

20 On May 13, 2008, a federal grand jury indicted Defendants Christopher Sangalang and  
21 Deandre Patton in case number 2:08-CR-140-KJD-GWF (#1). On April 13, 2010, the government  
22 filed a superseding criminal indictment (#232) charging Defendants with one count of conspiracy to  
23 distribute a controlled substance, in violation of 21 U.S.C. Sections 841(a)(1) and (b)(1)(B)(viii); two  
24 counts of possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance and aiding and abetting in  
25 violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and (b)(1)(C); two counts of unlawful possession of a short-  
26 barrel shotgun in violation of 26 U.S.C. §§ 5841, 5861(d), 5871 and 18 U.S.C. §§ 2; one count of

1 unlawful possession of firearms with obliterated serial numbers in violation of 26 U.S.C. §§ 5861(i),  
2 and 5871 and 18 U.S.C. § 2; and finally, one additional count of possession with intent to distribute a  
3 controlled substance against Christopher Sangalang only, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and  
4 (b)(1)(B)(viii).

5 Defendants filed motions asserting an array of defenses, including outrageous government  
6 conduct (#67). Defendants alleged that the government concocted a crime of violence, the home  
7 invasion, for which they had no predisposition. They further alleged that the gun and drug crimes  
8 were instigated by informant Beckworth, whom they claimed had threatened them. Defendants also  
9 claimed that Agent McCarthy smoked illegal substances and drank beer, that the agents served beer  
10 to minors, and that the agents destroyed evidence. The Court held an evidentiary hearing before a  
11 magistrate judge over the course of 15 days and heard the testimony of numerous witnesses,  
12 including Agents Gomez and McCarthy and defendant Patton. The United States Magistrate Judge  
13 rejected Defendants' claims. This Court adopted (#228) the Report and Recommendation (#209).

14 After a jury trial lasting from April 19, 2010, until April 23, 2010, the jury convicted  
15 Defendants on all counts (#275). During trial, Defendants presented much of the same theories to  
16 the jury presenting an entrapment defense. On December 7, 2010, the Court sentenced Christopher  
17 Sangalang to 135 months (#308), and Deandre Patton to 97 months (#311). On October 11, 2011,  
18 Defendants filed the present, joint motion for new trial.

## 19 II. Facts

20 Beginning in February 2007, undercover agents with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and  
21 Firearms ("ATF") initiated an investigation referred to as "Sin City Ink." (Testimony of Mark  
22 Gomez, Docket Number 287 ("[" at [page]: [line]"]") at 55:3-8). The goal of operation "Sin City  
23 Ink" was to target gang members who were believed to engage in violent criminal activity and  
24 narcotics trafficking. (#287 at 55:11-16). In September of 2007, undercover agents Mark Gomez and  
25 Peter McCarthy opened a tattoo parlor, Hustler's Tattoo, to serve as a store front where Defendants  
26 sold firearms and narcotics to them. (#287 at 55:24-56;14). Agent McCarthy played the role of the

1 store owner, while Agent Gomez acted as his assistant. (Testimony of McCarthy (#289 at 455:17-  
2 456:1)). The ATF, having installed video cameras and microphones, captured all of the transactions  
3 that were conducted in Hustler's Tattoo on video recordings. (#287 (Gomez) at 60: 6-23).

4 The ATF used two confidential, paid informants, one of them being Richard Beckworth,  
5 a.k.a. "Bones," who introduced the Agents Gomez and McCarthy to members of the 28th Street  
6 gang. (#287 at 57:14-21). Beckworth, was a known gang member who previously worked with  
7 Defendant Sangalang in a tattoo shop prior to the investigation. (#287 at 58:12-15). He was selected  
8 by Agent Gomez because he was knowledgeable and actively involved in gang activity. (#287 at 58:  
9 16-20). According to Agent Gomez, Beckworth's only role in the investigation was to work on a  
10 regular basis at Hustler's Tattoo and to introduce the agents to individuals engaged in criminal  
11 activity. (#287 at 160:1-7). On May 15, 2008, Beckworth left Las Vegas to work with the ATF on a  
12 separate investigation in another city. (Testimony of Beckworth (#290 at 680:14-24)).

13 The second informant, Jaime Pedraza, a.k.a. "Fat Cat," was a co-worker of Beckworth's at  
14 another tattoo shop where they both had worked. (#287 (Gomez) at 58:9-11); (#290  
15 (Beckworth) at 658:17-659:13). Pedraza did not have a significant role in the investigation, other  
16 than to introduce the agents to Beckworth. (#287 (Gomez) at 58:9-11).

17 A. November 1, 2007 Meeting

18 Agent Gomez and Agent McCarthy initially met Defendant Sangalang and Defendant Patton  
19 at a local bar named "Mr. D's" on November 1, 2007. (#287 (Gomez) at 64:6-21; Doc. 289  
20 (McCarthy) at 456: 2-16). In an effort to gain street credibility, the agents decided to orchestrate a  
21 scenario in which they sought the assistance of known gang members under the pretext that they  
22 were in need of protection at a local biker bar. (#289 (McCarthy) at 456:17-457:2); (#287 (Gomez)  
23 at 64:6-65:5). The agents approached known 28th Street gang member Paul Ashley. (#287 (Gomez)  
24 at 64: 18-25). Ashley showed up at Mr. D's with Defendants Sangalang and Patton. (#287 (Gomez)  
25 at 65:6-7).

1 While at the bar, Beckworth informed Agent McCarthy that Patton had a firearm that he was  
2 interested in selling; however, Patton wanted the money up front before he would make delivery.  
3 (#289 (McCarthy) at 457:11-22). Beckworth was then given money by the Agent McCarthy in order  
4 to purchase the firearm. (#289 at 457:11-22). Shortly after, Patton and Beckworth left “Mr. Dee’s”  
5 to retrieve the firearm from an unidentified source. (#290 (Beckworth) at 671:10-240); (#289  
6 (McCarthy) at 457:18-458:11). When both returned to the bar, they signaled Agent McCarthy to  
7 meet them in the men’s restroom to complete the transaction, and there Beckworth subsequently  
8 handed Agent McCarthy a pistol. (#289 at 457:18-458:11).

9 Additionally, during this initial meeting at “Mr. D’s,” Defendant Sangalang informed Agent  
10 Gomez that he was a member of the 74 Hoover Crip gang, and that Defendant Patton was a Blood,  
11 both Los Angeles-based street gangs. (#287 (Gomez) at 65: 8-18). Defendant Sangalang further  
12 disclosed that he had sources in Southern California who could supply narcotics for the purpose of  
13 trafficking them to Las Vegas. (#287 at 65: 8-18).

14 B. December 13, 2007 Sale of Firearms

15 On December 13, 2007, Sangalang and Patton sold three firearms to the undercover agents,  
16 which included a short-barrel or sawed-off shotgun, a Colt .45, and a handgun, for a total of  
17 \$1,200.00. (#287 at 66:4-11; 84: 14-19; 90:17-91:8). During this sale, Defendants informed the  
18 agents that they had a source who possessed firearms in Atlanta. (#287 at 80:2-6). Beckworth was  
19 used by the agents to arrange this meeting, and he was present at the shop during the transaction.  
20 (#287 at 92:2-93-1). Although present, Beckworth did not participate in any of the negotiations of  
21 the deal. (#287 at 92:2-93-1). The sale was solely between the agents and Defendants Sangalang and  
22 Patton. (#287 at 92:2-93-1).

23 C. December 14, 2007 Sale of Firearms

24 The next day, December 14, 2007, Defendants Sangalang and Patton returned to Hustler’s  
25 Tattoo to sell an additional three firearms to Agents Gomez and McCarthy. (#287 at 93: 61-13). The  
26 firearms purchased by the agents on this day included three sawed-off short-barrel rifles with

1 obliterated serial numbers. (#287 at 99:23- 100:11). Beckworth was not present for this meeting, nor  
2 was he ever mentioned during the transaction. (#287 at 98:17-18. 436:2-11).

3 D. February 15, 2008 Sale of Narcotics

4 Over the course of several months during the investigation, Defendants Sangalang and Patton  
5 repeatedly approached the agents about dealing in narcotics. (#287 at 153:3-6). Until February 2008,  
6 the agents were hesitant in pursuing narcotic transactions with Defendants because they only  
7 discussed trafficking, which would have led the ATF investigation in a different direction. (#287 at  
8 153:3-6); (#289 (McCarthy) at 424: 5-22). However, on February 7, 2008, Defendants Sangalang  
9 and Patton again pressed the agents about selling large quantities of methamphetamine. (#289  
10 (Gomez) at 112:13-24). Defendants informed the agents that they had a source in Los Angeles who  
11 had one pound of methamphetamine for sale. (#289 at 112:13-24). Subsequently, on February 15,  
12 2008, Defendant Sangalang sold Agent McCarthy seven grams of methamphetamine for \$400.00 in  
13 the back office of Hustler Tattoo's. (#289 (McCarthy) at 482:6-19; 485:20-486:16). The narcotics  
14 were supplied by Defendant Sangalang's cousin who was also present in Hustler's during this  
15 transaction. (#289 at 482: 6-19; 485:20-486:16).

16 E. March 25, 2008 Sale of Narcotics

17 After the initial narcotics sale on February 15, 2008, Agent McCarthy told Defendant  
18 Sangalang that he was interested in ordering more drugs. (#289 at 486:21-487:4). On March 21,  
19 2008, Defendant Sangalang called Agent Gomez and notified him that he had just acquired a new  
20 supply of methamphetamine he was interested in selling. (#287 (Gomez) at 118:1-25). After a series  
21 of telephone conversations, Sangalang and Patton met Agents McCarthy and Gomez at Hustler's  
22 Tattoo on March 25, 2008, to complete the sale. (#288 (Gomez) at 154:6-15). At this meeting,  
23 Defendants sold the agents one-and-a half ounces of methamphetamine for \$2,250.00. (#288 at  
24 158:4-25; 434: 25-436:5). A video recording captured Defendants Sangalang and Patton making this  
25 transaction with the agents. (#288 at 155:16-20).

1           F. March 27, 2008 Sale of Narcotics

2           Two days later, on March 27, 2008, an additional narcotics purchase occurred with the same  
3 defendants again captured on video. (#288 at 167:7-10). This time, approximately 120 grams of  
4 methamphetamine were purchased by the agents for \$200.00. (#288 at 175:3-5; 178: 9-14). The  
5 narcotics were delivered to Sangalang by his California source on the same day. (#288 at 173:1-4).  
6 Subsequently, Sangalang sold the narcotics to the agents inside of Hustler's. (#288 at 173:1-4).

7           G. 2:08-cr-0163-JCM-GWF Case

8           Eventually, discussions with Agents Gomez and McCarthy turned to the robbery of a faux  
9 drug house, in which Defendants conspired to rip off and murder undercover ATF agents posing as  
10 drug dealers for more than five kilograms of cocaine. Defendants Sangalang, Patton, and Alfredo  
11 Flores were charged and convicted in a separate case (02:08-CR-0163-JCM(GWF) for their roles in  
12 the robbery and drug conspiracies. Defendants have filed an identical motion for new trial in that  
13 case.

14           III. Standards under Rule 33 and Brady

15           Defendants conflate or intertwine two separate grounds in order to persuade the Court to  
16 order a new trial. First, Defendants assert that they are entitled to a new trial pursuant to Federal  
17 Rule of Criminal Procedure 33 on the grounds of newly discovered evidence. Second, Defendants  
18 assert that the government withheld evidence of informant Beckworth's activities as an informant in  
19 Texas in violation of Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).

20           ***Standard for a Rule 33 Motion***

21           A defendant seeking a new trial upon the basis of newly discovered evidence under Fed. R.  
22 Crim P. 33(a) must prove five factors:

23                       (1) the evidence is newly discovered; (2) the defendant was diligent in seeking the  
24                       evidence; (3) the evidence is material to issues at trial; (4) the evidence is not (a)  
25                       cumulative or (b) merely impeaching; and (5) the evidence indicates that the  
26                       defendant would probably be acquitted in a new trial.

United States v. Harrington, 410 F.3d 598, 601 (9th Cir. 2005) (citing United States v. Kulczyk,

1 931 F.2d 542, 548 (9th Cir. 1991)). In rare cases, "newly discovered impeachment evidence . . . is so  
2 powerful that a jury would find the [witness's] testimony totally incredible." United States v. Davis,  
3 960 F.2d 820 (9th Cir. 1992). Even then, the defendant must show that a new trial would probably  
4 result in an acquittal. Id.; United States v. Hinkson, 585 F.3d 1247, 1263 (9th Cir. 2008). It is  
5 axiomatic that the witness must be an important part of the government's case. See Giglio v. United  
6 States, 405 U.S. 150, 154-55 (1972).

### 7 ***Brady***

8 For the court to find a violation of Brady, a defendant must show that (1) the prosecution  
9 suppressed or withheld evidence that was (2) favorable to the accused and (3) material to either guilt  
10 or punishment. Brady, 373 U.S. at 87; see also United States v. Bagley, 473 U.S. 667, 675 (1985)  
11 ("The Brady rule is based on the requirement of due process. Its purpose is . . . to ensure that a  
12 miscarriage of justice does not occur . . . [by requiring the prosecutor] to disclose evidence favorable  
13 to the accused that, if suppressed, would deprive the defendant of a fair trial . . .").

14 Although the Brady doctrine mandates disclosure of certain evidence, it does not  
15 "automatically" require a new trial when exculpatory evidence is later found. See Giglio, 405 U.S. at  
16 154. The evidence must be of such a value, that it would likely change the jury's verdict. Id.; see also  
17 United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97, 109-10 (1976) ("The mere possibility that an item of  
18 undisclosed information might have helped the defense, or might have affected the outcome of the  
19 trial, does not establish "materiality" in the constitutional sense"); Cone v. Bell, 556 U.S. 449, 469-  
20 470 (2009) ("evidence is 'material' within the meaning of Brady when there is a reasonable  
21 probability that, had the evidence been disclosed, the result of the proceeding would have been  
22 different"). A "reasonable probability" is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the  
23 outcome. Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419, 434 (1995); Pennsylvania v. Ritchie, 480 U.S. 39, 57  
24 (1987).

25 Just this year, the United States Supreme Court reaffirmed this high standard for affording a  
26 new trial to a defendant on the basis of newly discovered impeachment evidence in Smith v. Cain,

1 132 S. Ct. 626, 630 (2012) (explaining "that evidence impeaching an eyewitness may not be material  
2 if the State's other evidence is strong enough to sustain confidence in the verdict"). In Smith, the  
3 Court needed only to ascertain whether the defendant's newly discovered impeachment evidence was  
4 "material." Id. After reviewing the evidence, the Court found that the defendant's evidence did meet  
5 this high standard. Id. at 630-631. First, the Court recognized that the state's entire case rested solely  
6 on one eye witness linking the defendant to the crime. Id. at 630. Second, the newly discovered  
7 evidence directly contradicted the eyewitness's testimony at trial. Id. Third, the impeachment  
8 evidence was contained in the notes of the lead investigator for the case, and it was not disputed that  
9 the state failed to disclose it. For these compelling reasons, the Court reversed and remanded the case  
10 for further proceedings. Id. at 631. The facts here are entirely different.

11 The government has no duty to disclose neutral, irrelevant, speculative, or inculpatory  
12 evidence. Agurs, 427 U.S. at 109-10, n. 16. There is no obligation on the part of the government to  
13 draw favorable inferences from evidence or to forage for evidence available to the defense. United  
14 States v. Shyrock, 342 F.3d 948, 983-84 (9th Cir. 2003). Recently, the Ninth Circuit rejected a  
15 defendant's claims that the government violated Brady/Giglio by not disclosing evidence from  
16 proffer sessions with a government witness, finding that any impeachment value would have been  
17 cumulative. United States v. Wilkes, 662 F.3d 524, 535-36 (9th Cir. 2011). Quoting United States v.  
18 Kohring, 637 F.3d 895, 904 (9th Cir. 2011), the panel observed:

19 This court has held that evidence is material if it is "of a different character than  
20 evidence already known to the defense." . . . Evidence is cumulative. . . if the grounds  
21 for impeachment are 'no secret' to the jury. Here, the jury knew that Combs had  
immunity and was also aware of Comb's involvement in the Cunningham bribery  
scheme.

22 Moreover, the government's case did not hinge on Combs's testimony. While Combs  
23 may have been a significant witness, the government presented over two-dozen other  
witnesses and extensive documentary evidence of Wilkes's guilt.

24 662 F.3d at 535-36.

25 ///

26 ///



1 IV. Analysis

2 ***Newly Discovered Evidence***

3 The first prong under the Harrington test requires that the evidence proffered by a defendant  
4 actually be "newly discovered." Evidence that is available at trial is not newly discovered.  
5 Harrington, 410 F.3d at 601. Not only does the Court look at when the defendant was aware of the  
6 evidence, but it also considers the "substance" of the newly discovered evidence. See Hinkson, 585  
7 F.3d at 1264 (where the court found that newly discovered affidavits by the defendant did not  
8 provide any substantially new information that was not already considered and rejected by the court).

9 Defendants' assertion that Beckworth's participation in other ATF investigations was not  
10 presented to the jury or that Defendants had no access to information concerning Beckworth's  
11 involvement in Texas is inaccurate. Defense counsel questioned Beckworth as follows:

12 Q Okay. And you are still working for ATF, correct?

13 A No, ma'am.

14 Q Okay. You left Las Vegas around May 15, 2008; is that true?

15 A Yes, ma'am.

16 Q And then you relocated to another city.

17 A Yes, ma'am.

18 Q **And you worked on another investigation.**

19 A **Yes, ma'am.**

20 Q And you got paid by ATF separately for that other case.

21 A By that agency, yes, ma'am.

22 Q It's ATF that you were working for, is it not?

23 A Yes, ma'am.

24 Q Okay. So you were paid by different agents because it was a different investigation.

25 A Yes, ma'am.

26

1 Q And you were paid approximately how much, if you know, by ATF for that other  
2 case?

3 A I have no clue.

4 (#290 at 680 (emphasis added)).

5 Any probative value of this testimony would have been appropriately assessed by the jury.  
6 Moreover, the alleged new evidence fails to add any new substance to the record that was not already  
7 presented to the jury. Defendants' entrapment theory was clearly presented at trial in the barrage of  
8 attacks against Beckworth's credibility, both in the examination of Beckworth as well as during the  
9 cross-examination of the agents. Simply because Beckworth faced similar allegations in subsequent,  
10 unrelated cases does not advance Defendants' argument or turn their coincidental allegations into  
11 evidence. Defendants' pretrial claims of outrageous government conduct, which included  
12 entrapment allegations regarding Beckworth, were rejected by this Court. Defendants' very same  
13 claims were rejected by the jury when it did not find entrapment. It was not a surprising result  
14 considering the hours of audio and video recording evidence displaying the unequivocal words,  
15 demeanor and actions of Defendants as they sold guns and drugs to the undercover ATF agents  
16 without Beckworth's presence.

17 ***Materiality and the Entrapment Defense***

18 Brady and Harrington both require that the newly discovered evidence be material. See  
19 Agurs, 427 U.S. at 112 (materiality determination must be made "in the context of the entire record");  
20 see also Kyles, 514 U.S. at 421 (materiality "turns on the cumulative effect of all such evidence  
21 suppressed by the government"); see also Hinkson, 585 F.3d at 1265 (affirming the district court's  
22 finding that the probative value of the newly discovered evidence was not material because it was  
23 outweighed by the danger of confusion of the issues, misleading the jury, undue delay, and waste of  
24 time). Materiality, as the Supreme Court explained in Kyles, depends upon the cumulative effect of  
25 the suppressed evidence and not merely the probative value of the suppressed evidence standing  
26 alone. 514 U.S. at 436.

1 Defendants accuse Beckworth of supplying them with guns and drugs that Defendants would  
2 then sell to the agents. They claim that without Beckworth's aid and encouragement they never  
3 would have committed the crimes. In other words, they were entrapped into doing so. The Court  
4 instructed the jury as to entrapment as follows:

5 The government has the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that each  
6 defendant was not entrapped. The government must prove one of the following:

- 7 1. the defendant was predisposed to commit the crime before being contacted by  
8 government agents, or
- 9 2. the defendant was not induced by the government agents to commit the crime.

10 Where a person, independent of and before government contact, is predisposed to  
11 commit a crime, it is not entrapment if government agents merely provide an  
12 opportunity to commit the crime.

13 Inducement can be any government conduct creating a substantial risk that a person  
14 will engage in criminal conduct the person is not predisposed to commit. Inducement  
15 may include persuasion, fraudulent representations, threats, coercive tactics,  
16 harassment, promises of reward, or pleas based on need, sympathy or friendship.

17 The defense of entrapment fails if the defendant is predisposed to commit the crime  
18 charged before being contacted by government agents. In determining whether the  
19 defendant was predisposed you may consider several factors, including, but not  
20 limited to:

- 21 1) the character or reputation of the defendant;
- 22 2) whether the government initially made the suggestion of criminal activity;
- 23 3) whether the defendant engaged in the criminal activity for profit;
- 24 4) whether the defendant evidenced reluctance to commit the offense that was  
25 overcome by repeated government inducement or persuasion; and
- 26 5) the nature of the inducement or persuasion supplied by the government.

No single factor is controlling in your decision.

Jury Instruction No. 18, (#272).

Defendants have not put forth any new information that undermines confidence in the jury's  
conclusion that Beckworth's actions did not entrap them into engaging in criminal conduct. See,  
e.g., United States v. Brunshtein, 344 F.3d 91, 101-02 (2d. Cir. 2003) (finding no violation of Brady

1 where allegedly suppressed evidence would not have been sufficient in establishing defendant's  
2 entrapment defense). The jury listened and considered Beckworth's testimony, which included a  
3 lengthy and vigorous examination by multiple defense attorneys. (#290 (Beckworth) at 656-767). In  
4 order to accept Defendants alleged newly discovered testimony as material, this Court must make  
5 additional inferences, unsupported in the evidence, to conclude that the government's confidential  
6 informant actually induced the defendants to sell guns and drugs during the sting operation. Having  
7 personally observed Beckworth's demeanor and testimony during trial, the Court notes that no  
8 reasonable juror could conclude that Beckworth was the mastermind behind Defendants' conduct.  
9 Defendants do not argue that Beckworth's experiences in Texas by themselves constitute evidence of  
10 inducement, but rather, that this Court should infer that the allegations indicate a pattern of conduct  
11 by Beckworth casting doubt on his testimony. As correctly argued by the government, this is classic  
12 impeachment evidence, and an area thoroughly explored by Defendants at trial and rejected by the  
13 jury. See Wilkes, 662 F.3d at 535-36.

14 Even if this Court were to accept Defendants' tenuous argument that the Texas accusation  
15 somehow means that Beckworth engaged in conduct that could entrap Defendants, Defendants would  
16 still fail because the Government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Defendants were not  
17 entrapped because Defendants were predisposed to the conduct. See United States v. Ross, 372 F.3d  
18 1097, 1108-09 (9th Cir. 2004) (affirming the district court's finding that evidence was immaterial for  
19 a *Brady* violation where the defense's new evidence only addressed inducement and presented no  
20 facts to refute predisposition for their entrapment defense); see Jury Instruction #18 (#272). The  
21 facts adduced at trial – largely demonstrated by Defendants' own words and deeds – showed that  
22 Defendants were clearly predisposed to committing the crimes of which they were ultimately  
23 convicted. In fact, the record in this case strongly demonstrates that not only were Defendants  
24 predisposed to criminal activity, but that they were enthusiastic about committing future crimes and  
25 boastful about their past criminal conduct. See (#287 (Gomez), Trial Tr. 65: 8-18 (where Defendant  
26 Sangalang explains Defendants' gang affiliation to Agent Gomez)); see id. at 161:7-10 (where Agent

1 Gomez explains how Defendants openly discussed their narcotics sources in Atlanta and Hawaii);  
2 see id. at 112:13-24 (where on February 7, 2008, Defendants Sangalang and Patton asked agents if  
3 they were interested in purchasing large quantities of methamphetamine).

4 ***Evidence merely impeaching and cumulative***

5 Motions for new trial are improper where the evidence proffered is “cumulative,  
6 impeachment-related, or both” unless “the testimony was uncorroborated and provided the only  
7 evidence of an essential element of the government's case.” United States v. Waggoner, 339 F.3d  
8 915, 919 (9th Cir. 2003); United States v. Marshall, 56 F.3d 1210, 1212 (9th Cir. 1995) (quoting  
9 United States v. Davis, 960 F.2d 820, 825 (9th Cir. 1992)). Newly discovered impeachment  
10 evidence may be favorable and material when “the reliability of the witness may be determinative of  
11 the defendant's guilt or innocence.” United States v. Collins, 551 F.3d 914, 924 (9th Cir. 2009)  
12 (quoting United States v. Bracy, 67 F.3d 1421, 1428 (9th Cir. 1995)); see also Hinkson, 585 F.3d at  
13 1266 (“[T]he district court found the evidence served no purpose other than to impeach [the witness],  
14 which doomed [defendant's] new trial motion under the fourth step of the Harrington test”). In a  
15 similar case, the court in United States v. Berry denied a defendant's motion for new trial after  
16 finding the newly discovered evidence was “no more than impeaching evidence.” The court  
17 explained that only in “limited” and “rare” cases “where the credibility of a key government witness  
18 has been wholly discredited....” should such a motion be granted. 624 F.3d 1031, 1043 (9th Cir.  
19 2010); see Smith, 132 S. Ct. at 629; United States v. Krasney, 607 F.2d 840 (9th Cir. 1975).

20 Essentially, the only basis for Defendants’ motion for a new trial is that evidence of  
21 Beckworth being found to have committed sentencing entrapment in the Lewis case during Judge  
22 Godbey’s re-sentencing hearing was not presented to the jury. Assuming this information is relevant  
23 and material, Defendants have not shown it to be any more than impeachment evidence of the same  
24 theory that they presented at trial in this case. For this Court to grant a new trial on the basis of  
25 impeachment evidence alone, Defendants would have to establish that Beckworth involvement  
26 affected an essential element of the government’s case, determinative of their guilt or innocence.

1 This would be difficult to prove for several reasons. First, Beckworth was not a witness  
2 called by the government in this case. Second, Beckworth was never directly involved with any of  
3 the sales of drugs or guns. There was no evidence that Beckworth introduced Defendants to Agents  
4 McCarthy and Gomez. In contrast, Agents Gomez and McCarthy testified about their direct  
5 involvement with Defendants as Defendants engaged in overt and uninterrupted criminal acts over a  
6 span of many months. Most importantly, these overt and uninterrupted criminal acts were captured  
7 by audio and video recordings.

8 Defendants' alleged newly discovered evidence is also cumulative. During trial, Defendants  
9 presented ample impeachment evidence to support their contention that Beckworth lacked  
10 credibility: that Beckworth agreed to cooperate with the government as a paid informant (#290  
11 (Beckworth), 660:5-18); that Beckworth had been arrested for armed robbery and kidnaping (Id. at  
12 665:18-20); that Beckworth was a former member of the 28th Street Gang (Id. at 657:7-11); that  
13 Beckworth never filed his income tax returns (Id. at 683:12-16); that Beckworth used drugs during  
14 the course of the investigation (Id. at 684:12-18); and that Beckworth received favorable sentencing  
15 from the District Attorney for helping the ATF (Id. at 693:16-25). Additionally, defense counsel  
16 accused Beckworth of sawing guns and manufacturing drugs. Id.

17 ***Even if a new trial was granted, the new evidence would not lead to acquittal***

18 Defendants have failed to show that their alleged newly discovered evidence would probably  
19 result in acquittal. See United States v. Marashi, 913 F.2d 724, 732 (9th Cir. 1990) ("[N]ewly  
20 discovered evidence to impeach a government witness does not warrant a new trial when the  
21 evidence would not have affected the jury's assessment of the witness' credibility and when the  
22 witness was subjected to vigorous cross-examination"); see also Harrington, 410 F.3d at 601; United  
23 States v. Endicott, 869 F.2d 452, 456 (9th Cir. 1989) (holding additional evidence of benefit received  
24 by government informant was cumulative and insufficient to establish any reasonable likelihood that  
25 false testimony could have affected the jury's verdict in light of other evidence); United States v.

1 Kenny, 645 F.2d 1323, 1344 (9th Cir. 1981) (affirming a district courts denial for a new trial because  
2 the newly discovered evidence “lacked sufficient probative force to acquit”).

3 Defendants have failed to meet their burden of demonstrating that a different result would  
4 have reasonably occurred had this alleged newly discovered evidence been disclosed to the jury.  
5 Because Beckworth’s role in this case was of little significance, more of the same accusations about  
6 Beckworth would likely have had no affect on the outcome of this case, especially when the Texas  
7 conduct, even if true, happened after the investigation in this case.

### 8 *Summary*

9 Defendants claim that they discovered evidence that undermines their convictions and that  
10 the Government failed to disclose Beckworth’s alleged misconduct in Texas, requiring a new trial.  
11 This evidence centers on the impeachment of government informant Beckworth, also known as  
12 "Bones," as it relates to their entrapment defense. Specifically, Defendants assert that, after their  
13 trial, they learned that Beckworth engaged in conduct similar to the conduct of which they accused  
14 him in this case. In two cases in the District of Texas, defendants accused Beckworth of  
15 orchestrating gun and drug crimes. The defendants in Texas all pled guilty; however, they filed  
16 various claims about Beckworth. There is no factual link between Beckworth and Defendants’ sales  
17 of firearms and narcotics in this case, unless the Court accepts defense counsel’s proposition that  
18 Beckworth, having congregated at Hustler’s with Defendants somehow induced Defendants into  
19 committing the crimes with which they were charged. To accept such proposition, however, would  
20 ignore the uncontroverted evidence that Beckworth did not introduce Defendants to the undercover  
21 agents, another gang member, Paul Ashley, did. The introduction occurred on November 1, 2007, at  
22 Mr. D’s bar, when Patton and Sangalang showed up as “muscle,” and Patton later sold a firearm to  
23 Agent McCarthy in the men’s room there. See (#287 (Gomez) at 65). Accusations that Beckworth  
24 orchestrated the event, thoroughly addressed at the trial herein, failed to convince a jury that  
25 Defendants were entrapped into committing crimes. Moreover, the agents testified that they  
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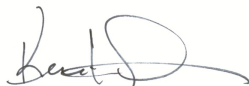
1 purposefully distanced Beckworth from direct involvement with Defendants because, as they  
2 testified, you cannot trust confidential informants.

3 The Court agrees with the government that in this action defendants' motion under Rule 33  
4 fails to meet the five factors in Harrington warranting a new trial. The alleged, "newly discovered  
5 evidence" is immaterial to issues at trial, it is cumulative and impeaching, and it would not have  
6 altered the jury's verdict. Further, for the same reason, Defendants fail to meet the materiality burden  
7 under Brady. Even if the Texas allegations about Beckworth were true, the Texas investigations  
8 happened long after the investigation here. As such, similar accusations about Beckworth in Texas  
9 merely further an attenuated argument that lacks a sufficient basis for this Court to grant a new trial  
10 based on newly discovered evidence under Rule 33(b)(1).

11 IV. Conclusion

12 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants' Motion for a New Trial and For  
13 Evidentiary Hearing (#334) is **DENIED**.

14 DATED this 26<sup>th</sup> day of September 2012.

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18 Kent J. Dawson  
19 United States District Judge  
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